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Ensiness Komes

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

DOMECQ SHERRY.

Grown on Machanupo alto the finest Vineyard in Spain

property of senor D in Pestro Dunceq. IF YOU DESIRE an absolutely pure native Wine for the Holdays, ask your draggist or grocer for Dr. Unitamina, at Knoz Pour from the Croton Point Vineyards Viniage 12 to 16 year old.

NICE FOR NEW YEAR'S AND ALWAYS USEFUL. not already know about the "Automat sewing machine trial at home can be reful of health and appreciating the 1 William & Gims S. M. Co., 658 Bro

Mr. He sweed while in Europe sective a new and valuable a look for maxing Instanta one Photographs. He has introduce the process in his sallery and taxes includes of children or atults as quick as a wink! 17 Union square, they have a look as a wink! QUICK AS A WINK!

THE BLST appelizing fonte known is the ANOOTTHA BITTELS. Half a wine class full before each meal with resulter our digresty or area. Ask your groot of drugged for the genuine article manufactured by St. J. G. B. Signatur & Secs.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

FOR THE LINE AND A CONTROL OF THE TREETINE NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Wesniscros-No. 1,322 Fest, Loxbox-No. 23 fedfordest, Strand, Pants-No. 9 Rus Scribe,

New York Daily Cribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The London cable disputch to Turn Immuse states t at the revolt in the Transvan rans a discossons among the Laberda; the Government will have to attempt to control own the revolutions success return of Lord Ricen from India to decend movet ble: Mr. Bright will not repiv to Lord Caractvon's strack on time; the funers of the late "George Elect" is to take place or Wednesday at Kensal Green; it is desired that light on the darkest night. All these circum-The terms to which the Boers declared the indeper dence of the Transvaul Republic are sun enced. M. Anderwert, the Swiss President-elect.com mitted sate de p. Berne last evenir ...

Demastic, -A commission to consider the question or rock in the Navy is shortly to be appointed Crop tep its from the West show that along wheat is in fine condition. — The agent of the Oklahona colonists is so king at Washington to Territory. Snew has falled beavily in Indiana, railread collecon about twelve colles from Atlants, Ga., yesterday caused the death of the engineer and fremum of the extense train. - There Commbos, Onie, jack.

erally and liberally observed vesterday than for th last few years; the cho, ches were well attended de spite the bad weather. ___ A barkeeper at Rock-away Beach-shot and killed a taborer. ___ Further arrests were made to Brooklyn in connection with the formed checks.

The Westmer.-Tenness local observations in dicate erondy weather, with chances of light snow, possibly followed late in the day by colder and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highpst, 35°; lewest, 31°; sverage, 33°,

The Christmas cheer in this quarter of the world was marred by only one grave crimagainst human life--a murder at Rockaway

Some interesting reports bearing upon the condition of the winter grain crop along the line of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railroad are published in another column. Unusualty fine crops of early wheat are indicated. This is the first promise of the harvest of 1881, and is an excellent omen.

Morbid fancies at the Christmas table are not to be encouraged. The wife murderer in Richmond County Jail, who dropped has drumstick and plaintively murmured, "This may and may not be my last Christmas dinner," may be excused under the circumstances for shuddering before asking for a little more of the stuffing. An appetite that was more elastic than his earthly hopes enabled him to dispatch the meal with keen relish.

The only inference to be drawn from our special cable dispatches is that it is no longer practicable either to execute legal processes in Ireland or to administer justice under the present jury system. It is not easy, however, to analyze the mental process by which the Dublin correspondent of the leading English journal has reached the conclusion that the absence of outrage is one of the worst symptoms. A more judicious observer would regard it as one of the best signs of the Irish crisis. A panic seems to have fallen upon the Dublin newsmongers. Red specks are floating before their eyes, and they are ready to swear that black is white.

Our readers are favored with a big budget of foreign letters. Our regular correspondent is impressed with the statesmanlike qualities of Sir Charles Dilke's recent speech on the Greek question, and devotes a letter to the subject, pointing out that the charge that Lord Salisbury is dealing recklessly with foreign questions and siming to impair the authority of the present Government is only too well founded. In the Paris letter a masterpiece of wit and eloquence recently delivered before the French Academy receives adequate treatment. A striking feature is a fresh bit of travel in the letter describing a journey op the Danube.

There now seems to be every reason to expect that the Viceroy of India will be forced by ill health to return to England. This unexpected event will relieve the auxiety of nerveus Nonconformists, who have been unhappy ever since a Roman Catholic peer was appointed to a post where his religious convictions were not of the slightest

He would make an excellent Chancellor of the Exchequer, if Mr. Gladstone's health should preclude double duty in office during a session requiring constant attendance in the Commons. Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin are invariably spoken of whenever there is any possibility of a Government appointment of the first rank. Lord Dufferin would do better at Dublin, where the present Lord-Lieutenant seems to be a political cipher.

There is a difference of opinion respecting the effect of the odors and gases given out by the fat-rendering establishments which are strung along both the Hudson and East Rivers in the upper part of the city. The Sanitary Superintendent, whose talk is reported in the article on another page, and we presume sanitary officials generally, contend that no injury to the public health results, while many physicians assert the contrary. The statistics as shown by the maps of the Health Department seem to sustain the physicians' side of the controversy. But it ought not to be necessary to decide which party is in the right to secure the removal of these establishments out of the city. The existence of the stenches, considered as a question of comfort alone, is an outrage upon a civilized city. There is no necessity for it or reason in it. They would not be tolerated if there was a more active public opinion in New-York. But if we are not mistaken, the day is coming when there will be one of those outbursts of indignation upon this subject which come at intervals from our long-suffering people.

If any old resident in Harlem wishes to startle the world with the discovery of a new cure for theumatism he must let his kerosene shine before men. The erratic genrus who is reported to have swallowed a wineglassful of that fluid and then tilled his pipe for a comfortable smoke ought to have sounded a fire darm and solicited extraneous assistance in putting out the flames. As he neglected programme of the season as one might have to take this precantion the pubtic will have to depend upon his own recital for the scientific phases of the experiment. He says that as he lighted the pipe he saw a blue flame playing between the match and his lips. He had not set fire to presently he found himself burning with a pleasant blue flame-not too intense, but a very comfortable light to read by. This human large was self-acting and very e sity managed. He shut his month, ciap ed his band upon his nose, and extinguished the ribben of il me, which by that time has burning downward as well as outward. The importance of this new safety-lamp can | years, Amina and Lucia are still m de welbe readily appropriated. It will enable miners to descend to any depth without a lamp, and then light up at a moment's notice. It will give to travellers in smoking coaches ample facilities for reading newspapers by the breach of their own months. It will convert the despised and leathsome tobacco-smoker into a centre of resolute day-tleman did not favor the public with an ex-Interior or his illuminating power.

THESE HIS BRETHREN.

Christmas, of all days in the year, is the time when well-to-do people delight in mak- of the exargerated popular fancy for "The og each other happy. It was not bly the case Damnation of Faust," which threatens to be tors year. The amount was en rmous which | come as backneyed as "Trovarore"; and the was spent yesterday in New-York alone in spirit of commercial enterprise having overthe interchange of rare and benatitul gifts come the asihetic impulse, some of the late mong members of that class whose income repetitions of the work have been greatly inis large enough to enable them wholly to ferior to the earlier performances. As the Aladdia's gence seemed to have opened his phony Societies will now devote their attenhand and showered his brilliant treasures into | tion to something else. The prevailing passion he wealthy homes of the city. In planer and poorer homes, too, there was getner a good sign.

the same cheerful evidence of the increased prosperity of the country in the lavish exchange of Carisimas tokens. Families in noisseurs have observed, though adequate nojulged their love for each other with a hearty generosity which they had to earb during the hard times. That house was poor indeed from which some savory scent old not come out into the pure air, giving hint of Christmas great conductor, and the pervading spirit of cheer within; through thousands of lighted windows in the evening shone the Christmas tree with the wondering children about it. Shabbily dressed men harried bome on Christmas eve with a paper parcel or a green wreath. There were toys heaped in every corner, and street boys with their new skates and sleds met you at every turn in the streets. In the house the father and mother turned over the children's little gifts to themselves with full hearts. The knitted slippers; the soiled motto over which the little fingers had secretly worked so long-what Fortuny or Godelin tapestry could equal these? Here and there, in the warmest corner of the hearth, a gray-haired old man and woman held in their trembling hands the gifts which showed that the children (with children of their own) had not torgotten them or their old home, and the happy Christmases long past. In the evening money flowed freely again-balls, receptions, the the atres were crowded. All this to celebrate the birth of Christ.

To-day another side of New-York life come uppermost. Here and there through the city are houses which are enormous recontacles of misery and suffering. Here is one filled with those threatened with blindness; poor men all hying conductors; and certainly, if pro and women with children in most cases depending on their daily labor, and the terrible darkness which is to make them utterly helpless creeping day by day over their eyes; here is another, of which the inmates are all deformed, hoping to be made in some sort like their luckier fellow-men; another, into whose quiet pleasant rooms poor consumptives have crept from wretched cellars and tenementhouses to die in peace; another, where hopeless creatures going slowly to the grave with incurable disease are sheltered and tenderly cared for. There are many others to which the sick and wounded and strangers without home or friends or money are taken, and brought back to life and health, And here are others, filled with little children, sick. blind, deformed, crippled, taken from miserable homes to be nursed and tended. Our children take home and food and clothes as matters of course, as they do the rain and sunshine; but these poor little babies look from their cots out into the gray sky and snow to-day, not knowing whether the hospital will be able to keep them next year or whether they will be turned out to wretchedness and starvation

It depends upon the people of New-York to-day whether these great Christian homes are to be sustained during the coming year or not. We can make what answer we choose. moment. Mr. Goschen is mentioned in con- Yesterday we lavished our money on costly a confession of weakness, unless they can the Irish exiles whom England finds it im-

their hands to us. They are His brethren try to have a Fair, now is the time for Fatherland, a home, an education and civil whom He left in our charge. What have we vigorous discussion of every point connected liberty. Is it nothing that America is to say to Him? What do the happy mothers of New-York, with their own rosy children at sented to the people as well as to the Commistheir breasts, answer to these wan babies yonder? "Take heed that ye despise not one "of these little ones, for I say unto you that "in heaven their angels do always behold the "face of my Father which is in Heaven."

We can turn our backs on them if we choose. We can refuse to give a stiver to His sick and poor; and still call our eating and drinking and ball-going a celebration of His coming into the world.

Only the Master will know; and only He

will hold us accountable.

THE MUSICAL SEASON. With the arrival of the holidays it is a somewhat unreasonable custom that the gayest and most fashionable form of musical entertainment shall be interrupted in the metropolis, not to be resumed until the Church bids us put on the apparel of penitence and mortiingly is closed; and the singers flee to other cities where the habits of high society are less eccentric. In reviewing the series of performances just ended at the Academy of Music the critic finds it difficult to be quite frank without seeming to be captious. The manager deserves credit for producing with a liberal apparatus of stage effect a new opera which, whatever rank it may ulis undoubtedly one of the most interesting efforts of the younger school of contemporary composers. But although "Mefistofele," carefully presented and well sung, has excited a great deal of public attention, it has not taken so prominent a place in the expected, and Mr. Mapleson's first subscription has been characterized after all by persistent repetitions of the same well-worn light operas, which have been his chief stock in trade ever since he first came to this country. It is perhaps unreasonable to complain of lack himself. H had only lighted himself, and of variety so long as crowded houses testify the satisfaction of the people. Owing principally to the strong charm exercised by Madame Gerster, who has established by her sympathetic personality, unaffected grace and winning demeaner, no less than by her pure voice and excellent style, a more cordial relation with her audiences than any other prima donna we have heard of late by means of a good representation of "La Sonna rbula" is wise not to venture upon more exacting works for which his company is clearly not equipped. But of course if we consider the season with reference to the advancement of art and the true dignity of the lyric stage, there is little to be said for such an unambitious enterprise.

Of our great concert organizations, one has imitated to a certain extent the thrifty policy of Mr. Mapleson. The Oratorio Society (with which the Symphony Society may be considered for the moment as practically amalgamated) has been eagerly taking advantage for the sensationalism of Berlioz is not alto-

There is a change in the temper of the Philharmonic Society this year which all contice has not been made of it in the press. Beside the unusual force, vivacity and enthusiasm inspired in the orchestra by the sunshine of popular favor, the presence of a enterprise and emulation, no competent judge can help seeing that there is a very marked improvement in the technical excellence of the playing, and the rich and splendid color of the performances. The principal cause of the difference between this year and the last is of course Thomas's return to New-York, where he is in constant intercourse with his men and they are in constant rehearsal. Probably they are the more earnest in cooperating with him because they learned during his absence at the West how ill they could do without him. But in thinking of various extraordinary things in the concerts of this season, the question arises whether there is not a change in Thomas himself. While he has been doing so much for the advancement of music, he, too, has been advancing; and now, as he enters the golden period of middle life, he seems to develop in greater force than ever the qualities of a conductor, breadth of understanding, keenness of perception, warmth and delicacy of feeling, solidity, strength, dignity, control, He is not only more richly accomplished than he was a few years ago, but he is intellectually larger. There is no doubt that he stands at present in the very front rank of gramme and performance are both considered, the concerts now given under his direction by the New-York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies are not equalled in any city of the world. There is one branch of the arts at all events in which New-York can set an example to mankind.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Two years ago there was a genuine popular interest in the project for a World's Fair. Since then Congress has been induced to pass an elaborate act creating a Commission which was supposed to be a conglomerate of two separate efforts to enunciate the fact that New-York needed and demanded an exhibition. The business prosperity which was only promised then has actually come, and the arguments to prove the advantages which the city would reap from the enterprise are as forcible now as they were when the Commission was appointed. And yet, to-day, the public interest in the undertaking is apparently dying or dead. In vow of this of despair for Washington ?" patent fact, it is possible that the Fair may be postponed or abandoned. Still, who have a place on the Commission which meets here a fortnight hence and the prompt business men of the

sion, for, unless the Commission represents a settled and intelligent public opinion, the enterprise cannot prove broadly successful. This is especially true in regard to the fundamental question of the site. It must be demonstrated not only that the location selected is good, but the best practicable, and the best not for any special railroad or real estate interest, but for the Fair itself. The choice of the Inwood Hollow has certainly not called forth any enthusiastic indorsement from the people or the press. It may have merits, but they are unobtrusive, and a common-sense community has the right to demand common-sense reasons for its selection. The Committee has deigned on occasions when other sites were compared, to state what it deemed their essentially good and essentially bad features. When the Bloomingdale grounds were advocated the Committee urged against Port Morris fication for the lenten season of prayer, fast- I that it was low, and the Exhibition should be ing, and self-denial. During the most festive set upon a hill. Inwood is low and shut weeks of the winter the opera house accord- in by hills. The members of the Committee who were in love with Harlem Flats and the Park declared that Port Morris was too far away. Inwood is three miles further. Port Morris was rejected by the men who wanted Manhattan Square because it was not a suitable place to erect permanent buildings. Inwood is worse in this respect. It was objected when the Central Park was wanted that, in order to reach Port Morris, the Harlem timately take in the modern repertory, River would need to be crossed. To reach Inwood the river must be crossed twice. And besides all this, Port Morris was undrained, and therefore unhealthy. But the drainage problem at Inwood is altogether more difficult, if not to all practical purposes insoluble. Gentlemen with such shining talent for condemning a site they do not want ought to be able to adduce some cogent reasons to justify their choice of grounds which present in an aggravated form all the alleged disadvantages

a which they have objected as fatal. A railroad official has a perfect right to labor for what he considers the interest of his corporation and a real estate agent to exert himself for his principals and a percentage. But it will not answer for this Committee to wave tway objections by charging that they are captions or offered to aid any special interest. The people and the press are interested only in having a successful Fair, if we have any, The Port Morris site is once more alluded to, not for the purpose of restating the advantages it offers, but to say that no come. The impreserie who can fill his coffers one has yet spoken against it who has not spoken incoherently, the chief objections adduced being that it benefits everybody in general and nobody in particular. The time has come when facts and figures and arguments are needed. If Inwood is preferable to Port Morris let us know why. If Fleetwood or any other site is better yet, let some one in authority give justifying reasons for the preference. The people want to hear from the Committee and be assured that they are right,

OUR SHARE OF THE WORLD'S WORK,

whoever else is wrong.

Americans are in a fair way to have their heads turned with the compliments which are showered upon them from every quarter of Europe. The best-informed journals of France, England and Germany have borne testimony with one accord to the financial triumphs and material prosperity of the United States. The resumption of specie Kentucky, North Carolina and Vog nia. - A overlook the question of money in gratifying making of money is wholly foreign to the pur- payments, the cancellation of one-third the faste or whims of their friends. Pictures, poses of the society, this step must be viewed of the debt and the funding of the repriceless fabrics and brie-a-bree, diamonds, with regret. The attention which has been mainder at low rates of interest, and all the countless co-tly triffes which are but bestowed upon Berlioz's work is out of pro- the rapid settlement of the country and was a region yesterday among the personers in the for which they last, proced from house to cance in the history of modern music, and it forms of home industry, make a record which is without parallel in the history of mankind. So unreserved is the praise that is bestowed upon Americans, that they are in danger of losing steadiness of judgment and of mistaking what may have been in the main their good fortune for financial genius of the highest order. We are relieved, therefore, to find in one review certain strictures upon the tendencies of our national life mingled with the heartiest tributes to financial achievements which are unquestionably one of the marvels of modern times.

The Spectator is at once a most generous and a most discriminating critic of American affairs. Liberal almost to the verge of radicalism, us praise of whatever is progressive in men or institutions is always given ungradgingly. In this instance it unhesitatingly admits that "there never was such a financial triumph in the history of a nation, or one which reflected greater credit on its authors," than that by which the half-ruined people of 1865, with their consols at 48 and an irredeemable paper currency fluctuating 2 per cent in an hour, have in 1880 the credit of Great Britain and could raise £300,000,000 for a war." It recognizes clearly the rank taken by this country as already the second of the White Powers of the world in point of population, and affirms that American workingmen obtain a living which, as regards food, cloth ing, lodging and education, is "distinctly bet-'ter than that of any large population in the past or present of the Old World." But the praise is not unmixed with criticism. The Spectator reminds Americans that "much of their brimming prosperity is purchased at a heavy moral price"; that they deliberately "do less for the world involving self-sacrifice than any great people in it, unless it be the Germans "; that "no nation in bonds looks upward to the Great Republic for aid, no struggling people turns to her fleet with longing, no perishing race so much as hopes that the Western rifle will drive away the oppressor;" and that, to be brief, America is thoroughly selfish in her policy of isolation, seeking and gaining her own happiness by indifference to that of the inhabitants of the remainder of the world.

The charge is a very serious one, for material prosperity is only ennobling and inspiring when it is achieved without the sacrifice of moral character. What can it profit the American people if they acquire the wealth of the Indies and store up for themselves vast reserves of material resources, if they neglect their opportunities and fail to do their share of the world's work ? Are they so wedded to their idols of gold and silver that they are no longer interested in the fate of mankind? Is it, indeed, true that they are endlessly accumulating the strength they use politically only for themselves, and "the world may die

Indeed, it is not true. Our country is doing its full share of the world's work. It is takthe men of force and determination ing a vast horde from every nation in Europe -a great mass of ignorant, impoverished, discontented and seditions immigrants-and training them in work-a-day habits and the duties city will hesitate before making such and responsibilities of citizenship. It offers to

nection with the succession, but he seems to pleasures, heavy dinners, and rich dresses, and show that unforeseen and insuperable ob- possible either to govern or to feed, and to presided and the hall was crowded.

Argonauts of '49," at Edinburgh. The Lord Provost presided and the hall was crowded. Assuming, then, that the Commission will still Bismarck in despair is driving out of the with it. Facts and arguments should be pre- regarded by the poor and the oppresed the world over as a refuge, a school and a land of promise? Is it nothing that the financial success and peace-abiding policy of the Great Republic encourage the friends of good government everywhere to follow so illustrious an example-to live honestly, to keep faith with creditors, to abhor war, to seek peace and ensue it, and, without an army or a fleet, to make industrial development the greatest single force of modern civilization?

Let us not be deceived by a humanitarianism that is too mellow to be practical. The Spectator would have us liberate the Armemans by firing a shell, or undertake "a work "of mercy like the erasure of a Sultanet," or, at least, insist on the restoration of order in Mexico. From the dall levels of their industrial progress Americans have indeed looked on with indifference while England was soaring in the rarer atmosphere of Imperialism. They have seen a Queen made an Empress, Mahometan rule upheld in. Constantinople, the Sepoys brought to the Mediterranean, the Transvaal wrested from the Boers, Zululand conquered, Afghanistan invaded and the Basutos betrayed; but except in the recent naval movement against Dulcigno they have not discerned that the influence of England was exerted for any useful end. From all such restlessness abroad and nervousness at home, from extreme meddlesomeness in every quarter of the globe while an island close at hand is shamefully misgoverned, may a kind Providence and our own good sense always preserve us !

PLANT CABINETS.

It is a common remark that the most encouraging signs of improved and improving taste are to be seen in the attention given to interior decoration. Pernaps it will not be held that any considerable fraction of our people have such correct ideas as to home decoration and its proper limitations that they stand in no need of professional advice. But it is plain that year by year a greater number of people are seeking counsel, and year by year the advice they hear and heed is growing better. Curtains, painted glass, carpers, fittings and furniture of all kinds are now designed for the place and the man by artists, and by artists who interest themselves in working out particular individual problems. All this is in the right direction. One's house has been called his larger garment, and the owner should not ally be interested in having it beautiful, but speinly suited to himself and his conditions.

But while this general tendency is marked, it must be admitted that there are available means of embellishment which are strangely neglected. This s strikingly true of growing plants, which, under skilful hands, can be grouped in infinite variety and the finest decorative effect. There is no lack of expenditure for floral embients and designs which are employed as a part of the regulation parapherpalia at weddings and funerals. Dinner tables are graced by immense bouquets which are only an improvement upon the artificial plants and flowers which display themselves before street windows. On state occasions, too, masses of flowers and foliage are bired from the nearest florist for special effect. But all this is apart from the purpose of permanent decoration. Conservatories of any size are expenave luxuries in thickly-built quarters of the city, where every inch of land is sought for, and too often the conservatory is not altogether satisfactory. A conservatory does not conserve unless the gardener lives in it, and a compromise between a gardener's greenhouse and a lady's boudoir is rarely fit for ither. At best it is outside of the house; something o be visited for transient inspection.

The need is to abolish the pot and shelf notion, and to have properly grouped plants which can be cared for by servants of average capacity. That this is accomplished in other countries proves little, but that it has lately been done by one of our landscape artists for a well-known gentleman of this city is a natter worth recording. An extension north of the dining room less than ten feet wide and into which two large windows open gives little room for plants as ordinarily placed. But against the wall between the windows and in the corners, a layer of soil is ald be moss bound with wires, and the whole is overed with closely growing lycopodium, making a perpendicular lawn upon which ferus, orchids and plants with delicately veined leaves are tastefully whole is the wall of verdure, which is a singularly happy device, beautiful in uself and leaving the whole floor-space free for use.

This of course is only one innovation that can be nade in the ordinary plant-cabinet arrangement, but it is suggestive of how large a field there is in tins direction yet open for elever designers in this special branch of art.

Sparks took cayenue pepper with his turkey, just

John Kelly is about to discover that a Boss withnt patronage is sure sooner or later to be a Boss without following.

William E. Chandler is not the only political observer who discovers signs of a dull political seaon. The indications all point that way. The coun try is thoroughly weary of politics, and no wonder, We have had five years of unbroken excitement. The controversy at the end of the campaign of 1876. followed by the fraud yelling and the cipher exposures, and later by the extra session wrangling, country perpetually at the high point of political excitement which usually exists only during the few months of the Presidential campaign. Now that Garfield is elected without a chance for a con-test, there is nothing for the public to be excited about, and the result is that everybody turns from politics with a sigh of relief and gives his attention to other matters. This is a good thing for the coun-try, and for President Garfield's administration.

Tammany is going to pieces with a celerity which is calculated to make every patriot's bosom thrill

It is edifying to see the Southern Democratic press ise up in great dignity and rebuke Sparks and Weaver for their bad manners. Let us see, what section of the country did those Congressmen come from who once made Congress disgraceful with the swagger and bluster of what were known as "plan-tation manners?"

The man who wishes John Kelly a " Happy New Year" will simply be discreet if he stands as far off as the length of a shillerah.

General Butler is very quiet. The probability is hat, like David Davis, he is absorbed in meteorological observation. There are said to be symptoms of a fresh negro exodus from the South. The methods of the last eice tion night well be provocation for it.

As the country increases in happiness and pros perity, the Demoracy grows in hopelessness and misery. This isn't exactly a "change," but it is a great and good thing.

John Kelly's political sagacity does not gain bril-

Coffee-Pot Wallace's essay on "The Mission of the Democratic party" does not seem to have aroused a whirlwind of public excitement. Had he written on "What alist the Democratic party," he would have had more readers. Perhaps he started out with that subject and was scared off by the fear that some dippant person might have answered for him "Too much Coffee-Pot statesmanship."

Mme. Letellier, the elder sister of the late Alexandre Dumas is still living at Grenoble, at the age

of eighty-six. General Ord is going to engage in business in Mexico, where his son-in-law, General Trevino, is now Secretary of War. The General's pay, as a retired

Mr. James C. Flood is reported to have had transactions to the amount of \$300,000,000 in the Stock Exchange during the past tive years. Mr. Flood is described as an exemplary citizen and a punctual and exact man of business.

Alexander Agassiz, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass., has given not less than \$230,000 to that institution since 1871, beside making numerous gifts and subscriptions to other departments of Harvard University, Personally, says a writer in The Harvard Register, Mr. Agassiz is a bright, intelligent, busy man, easily approached, something more than a man of science, abounding in liveliness, interested in all that interests humanin liveliness, interested in all that interests humanity, but too much occupied with special work ever to be idle. Though a Swiss by birth, he is essentially a Yankee in intellectual grasp, and in all that belongs to his ordinary life. Few men at forty-five are so full of vigor, or show more reserved vitality. Mr. Agassiz laid the foundation of his fortune by developing the famous Calumet and Hecia copper mines in the Lake Superior region.

"The Earl of Mayfield" (T. B. Peterson & Brothers) has reached a seventh edition, and the author, Mr. Thomas P. May, of New-Orleans, embeddened by its success, allows his name to appear on the title-page. In a preface he acknowledges that his name was at first withheld less from modesty than the anticipation of failure. The strength of the story is its air of truthtulness and the successful way in which war history and historical characters like President Lincoln have been brought into its action. The hero, Thomas Carew, is a Louisiana planter, who remains loyal to the Union, and is finally recognized as the heir of a title and estate in England, where the scene is partially laid. The interest is well sustained, and the bistorical characters stand out boldly and firmly. The author says that he had no intention of satirizing anybody, or of wounding any person's feelings.

GENERAL NOTES.

Cardinal Kastchku recently forbade the Austrian clergy to ce chrate the centenary of the Emperor loseph by any formal prayers. A Benedictine. however, of Salzburg, did not comply with the preinte's behosts, and, prompted by certain considerations, consented to perform a low mass. At its termination he said, in clear and senerous tones: "Let us pray, my brethreb, for Francis II., the tyrant who has been burn-ing for the last 200 years in the flames of helt." The recalcitrant Benedletine, it is said, is to be prosecuted for its disconduction.

A petition on behalf of the Indians which originated in a Women's Missionary Society in Philadelona was sent last winter to Congress from fifteen States. It was presented by a committee of ladies to the President at the White House, and by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to the House of Representatives. The signature in many States of the Union, and the painsignature in many states of the Union, and the pain-philets, baffers and tracts which have been published by the association having fair movement in charge have had a wide circulation. The pedition referred to prays for treaty-keeping with Indians, but suggests no special college.

A singular exhibition of somnambulism, or deviltry, caused some excitement in a Petersburg notel tast week. Two gentlemen, strangers to each other, lesired to be called at an early hour in the morning that they might take an express train for the North. At the appointed hour the noted messenger rapped at the door of the man from Washington to arouse him. The occupant of the room, taking the messenger for an intruder, jumped from hed, dashed at him with a pitcher in hand, and chased him from the room. Returning, the gentle man by mistake entered the apartment of the New Yorker, who was dressing, and whom he also took to be an intruder. A contest of strength ensued, during weich the pitcher was broken to pieces and both men wer slightly injured. The New-Yorker escaped from the room and called for help, while the man from Washingten, muster of the situation, locked himself inside. Help was soon obtained in the person of some men in the hotel and one or two police officers, and the near from Washington was cersuaded to epen the door and not no his own room. He soon after seemed to awaxen as if from a dream, appearing entirely tenerant of what is had done. He apologized to the New-Yorker for his con-duct, and they went North together on the train.

The Paris Salon is to be conducted on more liberal principles hereafter. Artists will be allowed to send as many pictures as they please for examination by the Committee of Admission. At the same time the privileged admission of pictures by certain categories of artists is to be withdrawn, and henceforward every ex hibitor will have to underso want may be termed a preliminary examination. Hitherto the Salon has been made up of only eight categories of works of orz. viz: ing, are nitecture, lithography, and decoration, but the select committee has determined to add a ninth section, which is to comprise what are called the industrial arts, grouped. At the base of the south side is a row of such as original designs in metal, percelain, etc. Tors the smaller growing palms and the like, and there are other pleasing features; but the key-note of the argued, not without reason, that the exhibition was already too vast in its dimensions, and tout it would be better to make the line of demaceation between painting nd sculpture and other arts more distinct than it is now. However, the argument that Watteau and Boucher pointed fans, and that Bernard Palissy could not be reused admission if that emment potter were alive now, was too strong for them, so visitors to the next Salon asual. Upon the other hand, it has been decided to limit the number of paintings and scaletures to 2,500.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

THE POET OF TO-DAY .- To say the truth, the not is not quite so various as other people. The fi cottsm of the poet, which impels him to express a motions in song, naturally deafens his cars for the m ate," to which the care in the wonderful drama—harmonism of blinds his eyes to the wonderful drama—harmonism ade and tragedy—in which the mere man of the world plays with such guisto his part. But then we used to set in Fight; we used to starve our poets once and force them to hold horses at the theatre door. We coddle them to hold horses at the theatre door. We coddle them the poet's intercourse with the world is through the poet's intercourse with the world is the poet's intercourse with the world is through the poet's intercourse with the world is the poet's intercourse with the world in the part is the poet's intercourse with the world in the part is the part in the part in the part is the part in the part in the part in the part in the part is the part in the part i

TRANSLATIONS OF "FAUST."-In a general way we are of opinion that there are too many translations of "Fanist" in the world aready. Not that among these good ones are wanting; but, on the contrary, two or three are so good that there seems to be no reasonable mospect of improving on them. One, Bayard Taylor's, is more than good; it is a masterpiece in its way, and it would hardly be rash, considering the difficulties of the undertaking and the completeness of the performance, to call it the best virse translation in the English language. It shares with Mess Swanwick's version, and one of two others at most, the honor of having gone through with the second part of "Faust" as well as the first. Of Miss Swanwick's work we had occasion to speak not quite two years ago. Along with Mr. Kegan Paur's translation (which, however, is of the first part only) it may take a place as near Bayard Taylor's as any. Close on these comes sir Theodore Martin's, which, if it does not every where attain the modern standard of exactness, has great occasional relicities. Amster's work we can hardly count it as a translation at all. Beside these, we have the multitude, too many to be remembered by name; some of them, no doubt, meritorious enough to have wen distinction if their authors had chosen to ride in less crowded lists. In this state of things we confess that we look but coldly on fresh additions to the number.—[Saturday Review. e are of opinion that there are too many translations f "Faust" in the world siready. Not that among

GEORGE ELIOT'S GENIUS .- It is the distinc-GEORGE ELIOT'S GENIUS.—It is the distinction of this woman, among all of whom we have any record, to have combined profound intellectual and moral faculties, the insight of the poet, and depth of the pulsosopher, the passion of her sex, the power of imagination, the learning of the rare scholar, the virility of a man's brain, will the power of artistic expression, that separates her from all others of her sex who have undertaken to amnessand instruct the world. She had, in great measure, the Shakespearean qualities of imagination and large humor, and she shared the creative energy of the greatest authors. Her special limitation, it has always seemed to us, was want of simplicity. She was at times encumbered by her learning. She fried to import into her fiction all the tremendous d utils and perplexities of fins scennific age, and the vehicle was not always able to carry so great a load.—[The Hartford Courant (Charles Dudley Warren i)

TENNYSON'S HIGHEST REACH .- In one of the poems in this vorame, Ar. Tehoyson has, in our judgment, attained his highest reach as a peet dealing with the large issues of individual human life. It is called "Rizpah," and aithough the heroine is an English peasant of the last century whose son had been gibbeton, the motif is identical with that of the beautifut Bible story of her who, when her sons were hanged " in the bill before the Lord," took sackcloth and spread it for her apon the rock, from the beginning of harvest and water PERSONAL.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has gone to Boston,
Mr. Epes Sargent is so seriously ill that he is not expected to recover.

Mr. Bjornstjerne Bjoroson is in Chicago, where he intends to lecture in Norwegian this afternoon.

Lord Beaconsfield has received from France 130 offers to translate "Endymion" into French.

Mr. Bret Harte has been giving his lecture, "The